

INTERNATIONAL

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## GIs Slain in Clash at Korea DMZ

### Says Attack North Hurts 9

SEOUL, Aug. 18 (AP)—About 30 North Korean guards armed with rifles and machine guns killed four U.S. soldiers and wounded five others in a clash at the heavily fortified Demilitarized Zone today, the United Nations Command announced.

The attack, which occurred in the Panmunjom area, was the first in the zone since the 1954 armistice. The North Koreans claimed to have killed 11 U.S. soldiers and wounded 20 others. The U.S. Command reported that four soldiers were killed and five were wounded.

The attack occurred at about 10:30 a.m. in the Panmunjom area, which is a narrow strip of land between the North and South Korean military lines. The area is heavily fortified with machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, and mines.

The U.S. Command said that the North Koreans fired the first shot. The U.S. soldiers were returning to their positions after a routine patrol. The North Koreans fired a volley of machine gun fire, which killed four U.S. soldiers and wounded five others.

The U.S. Command said that the North Koreans then fled the scene. The U.S. soldiers were taken to a nearby medical facility. The U.S. Command said that the North Koreans had not yet been identified.



**DURING THE ATTACK**—This was the scene yesterday as about 30 North Korean guards attacked UN Command personnel in the truce village of Panmunjom, killing two officers.



**SITE OF KOREAN-DMZ SLAYING**—Dotted circle outlines area where two U.S. officers were beaten to death. UN command post is at left, North Korean post across bridge.

## Qadhafi Warns Nonaligned On 'Trojan Horses' in Group

By Jay Mathews

COLOMBO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi demanded today that the non-aligned movement take action against "Trojan horses" in its ranks who have "fallen into the embrace of colonialists and imperialists."

Col. Qadhafi's address, the most spirited so far of the fifth non-aligned summit, was a slap at the conference's overall theme of peace, harmony and closing of ranks in the Third World. Delegates said they took his remarks to be directed at Egypt and its new ties to the United States and to non-aligned members like Cuba with strong links to the Soviet Union.

"The fact that we have not kept a balance sheet has encouraged imperialists to infiltrate our group," he said. The Libyan leader spoke without notes, perhaps the only one to have addressed this gathering of 86 nations without a prepared text.

The imperialists, he said, "use agents from some among us. It is not everyone who is attending this non-aligned group who is actually non-aligned. There are some among us who could be called a Trojan horse."

Col. Qadhafi caused consternation at the last non-aligned summit in Algiers in 1973 with a demand that nonalignment be more closely defined to rule out close political allies of the Soviet Union or the United States. He has sharply criticized Egypt in the last few years for its willingness to negotiate with the Israelis.

Dressed in white robes, wearing dark glasses and a small black cap, Col. Qadhafi defended his financial and moral support of the Palestinians against Western charges that he has been funding terrorism. "If [the Palestinian] struggle is terrorism, then we accept the accusation and it is an honor to us," he said.

"It is the Zionists who are the terrorists," he said, attacking the recent Israeli rescue of hijacking victims in Uganda as "the infringement of the air spaces of three countries."

Col. Qadhafi's remarks were loudly applauded and several delegates shook his hand afterward. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was not in the hall; he left this morning for talks in Saudi Arabia.

A total of 86 nations have sent representatives to the summit, including the last-minute addition of the Republic of Maldives, which was admitted to the movement at the insistence of host Sri Lanka.

## Independence In 1978 Set For Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Aug. 18 (AP)—South-West Africa (Namibia) will win independence from white-ruled South Africa Dec. 31, 1978, under a multiracial agreement reached here, it was officially announced today.

The transfer of power will be insured by an interim government, according to a statement issued by the constitutional committee at talks here on the future of the mineral-rich territory.

It will be responsible not only for taking over the reins of power from South Africa but also for drawing up a constitution and permanent multiracial government, the statement said.

The interim government will be established as soon as there is agreement on a constitutional basis for its operations, the announcement said.

The committee is directly responsible to the full constitutional conference on South-West Africa. But acceptance of the agreement by the conference is considered a formality.

Agreement was reportedly reached after the white delegation at the talks dropped opposition to the idea of a transitional government and bowed to demands of 11 other racial groups ranging from 12,000 Kalahari bushmen to 570,000 Ovambo tribesmen.

Whites, many of German ancestry, comprise a minority of 100,000 in South-West Africa, with blacks and persons of mixed race numbering about 700,000.

The UN has repudiated a League of Nations mandate under which South Africa took over the former German colony.

The UN recognizes the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole representative of the nonwhite majority. But SWAPO, a militant nationalist group, has boycotted the constitutional talks and is waging guerrilla war from bases in Angola.

At the UN, Theo-Ben Gurirah, a SWAPO representative, said it rejected the outcome of the multiracial talks.

"We have rejected the talks because they are tribalist based and are meant to 'bantustanize' Namibia," he said.

He was referring to South Africa's plan to set up eight bantustan homelands to which blacks would be restricted.

## 'Battle of Mountains' Sputters

## Palestinians Consider Rightist Proposal

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (UPI)—A Palestinian Liberation Organization spokesman today said the group's leaders considered a "serious" proposal to avert a "scale" battle.

Christian troops traded artillery with leftist and Palestinian forces in the forested canyons around Beirut, 19 miles north of the Syrian border, and clashed with Israeli forces and machines during the night, leftist and rightist reports said.

But the fighting failed to escalate into the "battle of the mountains" that both sides had threatened. Western correspondents who toured the region said that the "scale" battle was not in the air.

The report said that the leftists appeared at a "serious" strategic advantage, sandwiched between the Syrian Army to the east and the Israeli Army to the west, with the Syrian Army's exposed left flank and outnumbered the estimated 8,000 Christian troops in the area.

Sources said that Christian hawks party official Alexian Gennadi had sent a new message this morning to Hassan, security chief of the

## To Our Readers

Because of communications difficulties, the U.S. stocks and commodities reports do not appear in this edition.

## Reagan Loses Rules Test

# Ford Clears Major Hurdle To First-Ballot Nomination

By David S. Broder

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (UPI)—President Ford last night won the crucial Republican National Convention test vote, setting the stage for his first-ballot nomination late tonight.

In a dramatic session, challenger Ronald Reagan's effort to force Mr. Ford to name his vice-presidential choice was defeated by 111 votes.

More important, it crushed the Reagan forces' main defense against what now seems a certain decision by the convention to send the 62-year-old Mr. Ford against Democrat Jimmy Carter in the November presidential election.

[Mr. Reagan's choice for running mate, Sen. Richard Schweiker, of Pennsylvania, offered today to remove himself from the ticket, but the former California governor refused to accept the offer, Free Secretary Jim Lake said, according to A.P.]

White House Press Secretary Ron Reagan said that the President was "delighted" by the victory and "believes it is a good indication of how the final vote will turn out."

Jim Baker, the chief Ford delegate counter, was more cautious, saying, "We won't count it over until the balloting Wednesday night."

"Ninth Inning" Left  
Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a leading Reagan backer, argued that there was "some mixed-up arithmetic" in the rules test, making it a shaky guide to the nomination roll call. "We still have the ninth inning," he said.

But every objective measure indicated that last night's verdict would be repeated when the roll is called on the nomination.

The vote against the rules change was 1,130 to 1,068. When Florida, which passed earlier in the roll call, delivered the votes that clinched the President's victory, Kemper Arena erupted in cheers by the Ford supporters.

The procedural vote exceeded the strength claimed by the Ford delegate counters and shattered the claim by Reagan campaign manager John Sears that the former California governor had 40 to 50 secret supporters hidden in the convention ranks.

Before the verdict at 11 p.m. local time, the galleries packed with Ford and Reagan supporters cheered and howled as every state voted.

The tension was heightened by the fact that Mr. Reagan's strength was concentrated in the early part of the alphabet. Not until New York was reached did Mr. Ford take the lead over the challenger who had forced him into a nine-month struggle through 30 primaries.

Mississippi for Ford  
Mississippi, whose 30-member delegation had been the subject of almost frantic maneuvering by both camps, came down solidly on Mr. Ford's side.

Although there was no concession from the Reagan camp, there seemed little doubt that the vote had effectively ended the most serious challenge to an incumbent Republican President since Theodore Roosevelt opposed William Howard Taft in 1912.

Mr. Ford had passed the 1,130 votes needed for nomination in the Washington Post vote count after picking up new strength in Illinois, Delaware and West Virginia. Those pledges now look solid.

The Ford camp immediately

turned its attention to reconciling the defeated Reaganites, hoping to avoid a party split. The President made plans to visit Mr. Reagan as soon as tomorrow's vote seals his victory. He said he would reserve choice

of his running mate until he had consulted with Mr. Reagan but gave no hint that the Californian would be his choice. Mr. Reagan repeated his unavailability for the No. 2 spot.

The Reagan camp had been

trying to force Mr. Ford's hand on his choice of a running mate ever since Mr. Reagan aroused controversy on July 28 with his designation of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, a (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



**EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH**—Man hammering shut the hastily built coffin of an earthquake victim in Pagadian City, the Philippines, one of the hardest hit cities.

## Villages Washed Away by Tidal Waves

## 4,000 Reported Dead in Philippines Quake

MANILA, Aug. 19 (Thursday) (Reuters)—More than 4,000 persons have died in the worst earthquake in the history of the Philippines, the National Disaster Center announced today.

Hundreds of bodies were being washed up on the shores of the southern Philippines, where villages were swamped by tidal waves. Officials said that at least 90,000 were homeless.

Thousands of others are still missing, victims of the chaos and destruction caused by the tidal waves that followed the quake early Tuesday.

Whole villages were sucked out to sea by the receding waves, which crashed up to 500 yards inland along the southern coast of Mindanao, where the worst destruction occurred.

The stench of decomposing

bodies hung over the disaster area today and authorities began immunization programs as a precaution against disease.

Bodies found along the shores were being laid out on the main square of Pagadian City for identification. But many were buried in mass graves before they could be identified.

Hundreds were in hospitals or other treatment centers.

Many thousands were camping out, afraid to go back to their homes for fear that one of the many aftershocks might be powerful.



**DIGGING OUT**—Rescue workers trying to free a girl crushed in building that fell in the Philippine quake.

## Economic Aims Adjusted Downward

## CIA Calls Soviet 5-Year Plan 'Realistic'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union's current five-year plan is called "unusually restrained and realistic" in a Central Intelligence Agency analysis that also says the plan could lead to serious economic problems in the 1980s.

The newly released study estimates that during the years 1976-80 the Soviet gross national product—total value of goods and services—will grow at an annual rate of about 4 per cent, lower than the 5-per-cent growth rate projected in the Kremlin's five-year plan.

Soviet economic aims set by the plan, the CIA study noted, "will make the 1970s by far the lowest postwar growth decade."

But the report said that "despite the moderate projected growth, major targets still seem too ambitious. Another two years of poor harvests, highly possible, would again wreak havoc on the five-year plan."

The analysis contends that the lack of any major planned reforms in the Soviet economy's organization and management

"bodes ill for a rise in productivity substantially above the rates achieved in the last 10 years."

The Soviet leadership appears to view its economic prospects as troubling but manageable," says the CIA study, based on published Soviet statements about the five-year plan together with data and projections from unspecified intelligence sources.

The report forecast that, "even if its growth rate is disappointing during the next five years, the Soviet economy should show sufficient strength to support a strong military posture and gradually raise the level of consumption of the Soviet populace."

But it says that failure to adopt any "bold new strategies" during the current plan could lead to serious economic problems in the 1980s that "may force the leadership to reassess the need for systematic reform."

According to the CIA study, these longer-range problems may include:

- A manpower shortage, with the annual rate of growth in the

labor force estimated to drop markedly to an average of less than 1 per cent in the 1980s, compared with 1.6 per cent in the 1970s.

- Diminished economic return on capital investment "as a larger share is allocated to capital-intensive development in Siberia, environmental programs and projects for the consumer."
- Inadequate growth in productivity. "If nothing is done to boost productivity, such as a major reform of the incentive system, the average annual rate of economic growth in the 1980s could fall substantially."

The analysis argues that "the Soviets consistently fail to come to grips with the fact that their refusal to change the basic operating principles of the Soviet economic system seriously limits the success of any economic reform."

It adds that the current five-year plan's emphasis on improving the quality and variety of products "will be particularly hard to achieve without a change in managerial incentives."

Officials have estimated that it could be weeks before the damage is cleared and reconstruction begins. The disaster has set back government development plans in the region, where Moslem rebels are seeking autonomy from the predominantly Christian Philippines.

Damage Slight in China  
PEKING, Aug. 18 (Reuters)—Western China's Szechwan Province was prepared for yesterday's earthquake so only very slight damage was caused, the People's Daily said today.

The quake, the third major tremor in China in three weeks, was centered in a mountainous and heavily populated region. It was successfully predicted by Chinese seismologists, the report said.

Japan Area Shaken  
TOKYO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.3 on the Richter scale jolted the Izu Peninsula, 70 miles southwest of Tokyo, today and destroyed several houses, the police said. There were no deaths or injuries.



## Strikes Mark Deepening of Danish Crisis

### Regime Fails to Win Backing for Program

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18 (UPI).—With workers demonstrating outside parliament and hopes of a political compromise diminishing, the Social Democratic minority government was short of votes today for the program to stop the rise in the balance-of-payments deficit.

About 14,000 workers demonstrated outside parliament against the government plan. Docks, factories and shipyards were affected by strikes.

The Social Democrats proposed spending cuts next year of 5 billion kroner (\$805 million), increased taxes on a variety of goods and services and a 6-percent ceiling on wage increases.

Conservative party leader Poul Schluter, whose 10 votes could keep Premier Anker Jorgensen in office, said, "The possibility of a coalition of the Conservative party and government is rapidly waning because the government has been unwilling to accept our demands."

The Conservatives usually join with the Social Democrats and three other parties to give the government 90 votes in the 178-seat parliament. But the Conservatives have issued 10 demands in return for their support, and the Social Democrats apparently said no.

Trade Deficit  
All the other political parties have said they will vote against the government, which is fighting a trade deficit that reached \$1.1 billion for the first half of this year and is estimated to reach \$1.6 billion by the end of the year.

Economists believed that if the government's bill were passed, next year's deficit would be about \$1.5 billion.

Employers and trade unions have denounced the government's proposals. Business associations said that increased taxes on such items as coffee, cigarettes and alcohol would only cause a drop in consumption. Dealers in luxury goods said their prices have gone as high as possible and further taxes would decrease sales and lower government revenues.

The trade unions do not like the wage-increase limit and are afraid that if consumption of goods does decrease the result would be layoffs.

## Rhodesia Convoy Ambushed; Some Civilians Hurt

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 18 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas have ambushed an armed convoy in southeastern Rhodesia, wounding several civilians, security chiefs announced today.

No further details of the attack yesterday were offered officially, but informed sources said that the convoy—several cars traveling at 50 miles an hour, between two truckloads of armed police—was raked by machine-gun fire.

Security-force headquarters said that the convoy was ambushed on the main highway between the southeastern town of Fort Victoria, 200 miles south of here, and the sugar plantations of Hippo Valley, 100 miles further on.

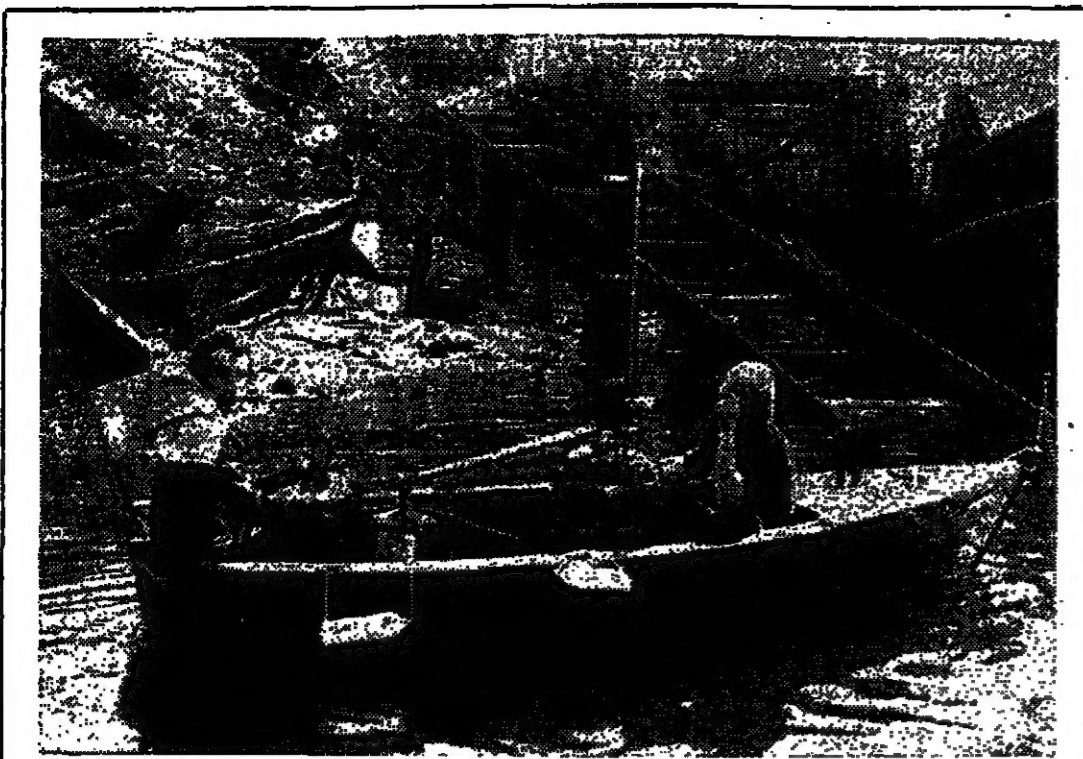
A communiqué also revealed that in the last three days government troops and police killed 22 guerrillas.

Meanwhile, the authorities have ordered the closing of a Congregational Church mission as part of a general crackdown on missionaries who allegedly are harboring and helping black guerrillas, a government spokesman confirmed today.

He said that the Chikora mission, near the town of Chipinga, about nine miles from the Mozambique border, had been shut and two South African-born teachers there were ordered out of the country.

### Ne Win to Get Checkup

RANGOON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—President Ne Win left here yesterday for a medical checkup in Switzerland.



STEAMBOATING—Two students in Cuxhaven, West Germany, demonstrating the fruits of a year's labor of love. Their reward: The 15-foot homemade launch works.

### Value Is Fixed to Fit Occasion

## The Changeable Money of Eastern Europe

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Aug. 18 (NYT).

Communist money, whose value can be changed at the stroke of a pen by a minor official, continues to mystify Western businessmen, infuriate foreign travelers and frustrate local citizens who would like to go abroad.

"I managed to persuade a Polish state enterprise to sell me 300 motorcycles," a British businessman said, "but their price was too high and they weren't willing to bargain. But it turned out they were willing to bargain on the exchange rate they would give in converting pounds to zlotys, so in the end it came to the same thing. Sometimes I think I am Alice in Wonderland, working here."

Western bankers have long learned that the value of money in this part of the world is what some official says it is for each specific deal, nothing more.

Thus, the Soviet ruble at the moment could be worth about 30 cents or \$1.50 or anything in between. A Soviet-made television set costs exactly one third in zlotys of what it costs in Belgrade, purely because of quirks in exchange rates.

If the capricious quality of Communist money makes business for Westerners complicated, it is even more baffling for Western economic analysts, including intelligence officials.

Analysts of Statistics  
It may be possible to obtain statistics describing part of the national budget for the Soviet Union or one of its allies. So in theory, a comparison can be made between the rubles spent for defense and the rubles spent for providing consumer appliances, for example.

But such statistics never specify the real value of the rubles in each category, which may be completely different from the value of the rubles shown in another part of a book.

Even at home, an influential Communist can get better value for his money than the average citizen. Instead of the normal national currency, he may be able to obtain coupons, nominally equivalent to local money but in fact convertible with Western money and therefore very valuable.

In Moscow, a 50-ruble booklet of coupons is thus worth far more in real terms than 50 rubles in currency notes and can be used to buy anything from Mercedes hub caps to U.S. peanut butter. At the other end of the spectrum, the exchange rates are rigid.

## 2 Britons Die, 4 Hurt At Ecuador Volcano

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Two members of a six-man British climbing expedition have been found dead near Sangay volcano, which erupted Sunday, the government announced yesterday. The other four were injured, the announcement said.

The six had been reported missing on the slopes of the 17,159-foot volcano Sunday. They came to Ecuador to study the behavior of active volcanoes.

ged to make it virtually impossible for people in Communist countries to visit the West.

\$16 to Take Abroad

Czechoslovak citizens with relatives in the West may, on rare occasions, obtain permission to visit their relatives. But they are permitted to bring out only about \$10 with them.

Many hotels, restaurants and stores in the Soviet bloc are indifferent in quality by Western standards and charge prices that stagger the Western visitor. A

rate of \$70 a day for a hotel room, broken plumbing and surly service is not uncommon.

The reason, of course, is that the exchange rate is rigged against the Western visitor so as to extract from him as much hard currency as possible.

Except for Yugoslavia, whose currency is tied to Western money, and is practically convertible, the Communist countries of Eastern Europe all tie their currencies to the Soviet ruble, which is tied to nothing but the minds of various bureaucrats.

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## Palestine Guerrillas Are Fighting for Survival

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (NYT).—After 16 months of involvement in the civil war in Lebanon and 2 1/2 months of confrontation with Syria, the Palestinian guerrilla movement is fighting for survival.

The fall of the refugee camp of Tal Zatar, which had been a symbol of the Palestinians' determination to hold on to what they gained in this country, has reinforced their belief that the major objective of the fighting has been the destruction of the guerrilla movement. The rightist Christians agree, contending that the war here is not between rightist and leftist Lebanese but between the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

The major threat to the Palestinians, however, is not so much the strength of the rightists, but Syria, once the major supporter and supplier of the Palestinians. Before June, when Syria started pouring 20,000 men and 450 tanks into Lebanon, the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist and Muslim allies held the military initiative in the civil war here.

Now the situation has been reversed. The fall of Tal Zatar was the climax in a series of rightist military successes. The rightists now are threatening an offensive against Palestinian and Muslim leftist positions in the mountains east of the capital.

In the east, Syrian troops are in complete control of the Bekaa plains and their forces have advanced to Sajar, 13 miles east of here on the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

In the north, Palestinian camps at the northern approaches to the Moslem port of Tripoli are besieged by Syrian troops, while Tripoli itself is threatened by rightist forces on the east and south.

The Palestinians in southern Lebanon are squeezed between the Syrians and the Israelis, with Syrian troops in the Christian town of Jesin in the hills, overlooking the southern coast. Israeli patrol boats have been intercepting ships carrying supplies to the Moslem ports of Tyre and Sidon.

Total Palestinian fighting strength is now estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000—about the same as it was when the civil war began in the spring of last year. The Palestinians admit, however, that they have suffered a large number of casualties and it is estimated that about half of the 25,000 reportedly killed in the civil war have been Palestinians, many of them fighting men.

Major Strength  
Although the Palestinians have allies in Lebanese leftists and Muslims, the Palestinians, who have been under arms for years, constitute the major strength in the alliance. The leftist and Moslem militias began to arm and train only in the last two years. And the total fighting strength of the Moslem-leftist forces is believed to have reached only 3,000 out of the total Palestinian-leftist fighting force of about 25,000 men.

The Palestinian force—mostly Palestinians who were in Lebanon before the outbreak of the war—includes about 1,500 Fatah Liberation Army troops. They were stationed in Egypt until late last year when they joined the guerrilla forces here. There are also several hundred Arab volunteers who reached here from Iraq and Algeria.

Besides the 20,000 Syrian troops who have entered the country, the Palestinians face about 35,000 rightist Christians.

The Syrian intervention has cut off the Palestinians from what was their major source of weapons, supplies and trained men. Before June, the so-called Arab Trail stretching from Damascus through the guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon was the lifeline for the Palestinian movement.

The guerrillas obtained the munitions from the Arab Trail.

Whisky Galore  
Other nocturnal pleasures are provided by the city's liberal supplies of Scotch whisky and by its three main nightclubs, where customers lose banknotes at the belly dancers and utter cries of admiration as in the past.

Matters have not returned to where they were in Port Said's pre-1967 heyday, however, when even a government brochure of 1968 vouchsafed that "Port Said flings its doors open to all visitors. Each will find satisfaction, whatever his inclinations may be."

It also reported that Port Said's "nightclubs never know sleep—they are ever ready to celebrate the arrival of visitors."

Official utterances are more sober now that the government has set about the economic reconstruction of the Suez Canal area and the improvement of the canal itself, which was re-opened on June 5, 1976.

A letter issued by the Port Said branch of the Egyptian Investment and Free Zones Authority merely says that the city offers "attractive Mediterranean climatic conditions" and "all necessary services, facilities and infrastructure."

Shah Amnesties 307  
TEHRAN, Aug. 18 (AP).—Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has granted amnesty to 307 prisoners convicted by army courts to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the dynasty.

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## Military Initiative Lost to Foes

## Palestine Guerrillas Are Fighting for Survival

hindered use of the rail in the Cairo agreement concluded in November 1968, after gaining the upper hand, with Syrian help, in their first confrontation with the small Lebanese Army.

Now Syria's intervention has closed the trail. The official Syrian explanation is that it intended to apply the Cairo agree-

ment by forcing the guerrillas to extricate themselves from Lebanon's internal affairs and to abide by all the agreement's provisions. Some of them placed restrictions on the freedom of movement and the actions of guerrillas outside their camps and bases.

The Palestinians, however, contend that Syria acted only as the rightist Christians fell in their goal of destroying guerrilla movement.

Whatever the reasons for Syrian action, it has tipped military balance in favor of rightist Christians and threatened the survival of the Palestinian movement.

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## Soviet Union Lands 1st Probe in Moon in Almost Two Years

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union landed its first unmanned probe in nearly two years on the surface of the moon today.

## Jet Passenger Defies Crew, Travels Light

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UPI)—British Airways said that a 35-year-old man from Frankfurt to London in the jumbo today, defying appeals and pleas by the crew of a jumbo jetliner.

The man, described by the airline as an "Asian" of about 5'6" from the Gilbert and Ellis Islands in the South Pacific, began the trip shortly after the plane took off.

A passenger said, "He suddenly stood up after takeoff and said, 'Just look at me.' The cabin staff tried to get him back into his clothes but he refused. He threw aside a blanket they tried to wrap him in."

The pilot lowered the cabin temperature to try to get the man to dress, but that didn't work.

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day, and official reports said that scientific experiments began shortly after the soft landing.

Trans news agency, which carried the announcement, gave no details about the mission of the spacecraft, Luna-24.

Western specialists in Moscow, however, believed that the program could include use of a wheeled "Lunokhod" vehicle to transport cameras and other scientific equipment over the moon's surface.

Such vehicles have been used twice by the Russians, most recently in the Lunokhod-2 mission in 1973.

There was also speculation that Luna-24 might use an automatic scoop to pick up lunar particles as the United States is doing with its Viking-1 spacecraft on Mars.

Official newspapers and television newscasts indicated the Soviet mission would be directed toward mapping the moon and studying its history.

"Our automatic stations which have worked on the surface of the moon and in space near the moon's surface have gathered a great volume of very interesting information about the nature of the moon," space cartographer Boris Nepoklenov said in a television commentary.

A Model of the Moon This information, as well as information obtained on the ground by U.S. cosmonauts, will let scientists now create a model of the moon relatively similar to reality.

The government newspaper Izvestia suggested that the craft's experiments could help determine whether the moon's craters were caused by cosmic bodies that once struck the planet or by the moon's own internal causes.

The last Soviet probe to the moon was Luna-23. It landed in damaged conditions in November, 1974, and failed to carry out its full mission.

Previously, however, the Russians had a number of successful moon expeditions. Their program has long stressed scientific exploration, and they apparently have never had a program to land men there.

Previous Missions Lunokhod-3 roamed the moon's Lomonosov Crater for six months, studying magnetic fields, the luminosity of the lunar sky and techniques of laser direction-finding.

It moved over 37 kilometers of lunar terrain and transmitted to earth 86 panoramic pictures and 80,000 television photos.

Lunokhod-1 made its way around the moon for 10 months in 1970-71, covering less than 10 kilometers.

In addition to the Lunokhod missions, the Russians brought samples of moon soil and rocks back to earth with the Luna-20 mission in 1972 and the Luna-16 mission in 1970.

The latest spacecraft landed in the Sea of Crises, about 500 kilometers from the Sea of Tranquility, where U.S. astronauts landed in 1969. Luna-24 was launched Aug. 9 and moved into a moon orbit Aug. 14.

Soviet newspapers and television gave relatively small play to the latest moon mission. It got little more attention today than the latest progress report on cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zolotov, who have been circling the earth since July 6.

Mr. Kissinger has given several



Deserted truck left on road covered with rocks and sulphur spewed out by La Soufriere.

## Sulphur and Ash Cover Deserted Guadeloupe Towns

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Soufriere volcano continued to pour out clouds of deadly sulphur gas and ash today, and the scientists observing it said they still believed a catastrophic eruption was coming. But they were unable to predict when.

After helicopter flights yesterday around the 4,813-foot peak, Prof. Robert Brousse of the University of Paris reported dense clouds of sulphur and ash blanketing the deserted towns of St. Claude and Baillif and party

covering Basse-Terre, the capital, which also has been evacuated. Winds from the northeast were moving the clouds out to sea, but La Soufriere was replacing them continuously.

The outpouring of gas, steam and ash covered the top of the volcano and prevented the scientists from flying over the crater.

"There were numerous and very violent tremors," Prof. Brousse reported. "Because the visibility was zero we couldn't determine what happened at the summit. It was obviously something big."

"The volcano is gradually worsening—this is a day-to-day situation."

The 72,000 people living within a danger zone of six miles around La Soufriere have been evacuated. The government has started moving the 1,500 residents of Vieste-Fort, which though only seven miles from the volcano is protected by the Carabes Mountains.

"We are asking them to leave for psychological reasons," said Jean-Claude Aurousseau, the chief of government. "They were in no danger, but they were alone and afraid."

Arms Pact Goes Unmentioned

## U.S. Is Seen Disengaging From Taiwan Ties

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT)—President Ford and the other leading members of his administration have made no mention of the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan for over a year in their prepared speeches and presentations to Congress.

This stands in stark contrast to numerous references to every other U.S. treaty ally in Asia. While the intent behind this omission is subject to different interpretations within the administration, some officials judged that it was a deliberate part of the process of signaling Peking that the United States was fulfilling its pledge to normalize relations with mainland China.

What the administration seems to be doing is quietly carrying out a very delicate balancing act of trying to please Peking by disengaging itself from the formal treaty relationship with Taiwan, while putting Taiwan through arms sales—in a position to defend itself alone.

Asked for an explanation of the omission of the defense treaty, State Department spokesman Frederick Brown said, "The fact that we have a treaty with the Republic of China on Taiwan speaks for itself. The President and Secretary of State Kissinger have consistently referred in general to our maintaining a strong Asian posture and to the constancy of our concern."

Mr. Kissinger has given several

speeches on Asia policy in the last two years, discussing every major problem in the area except relations with Taiwan.

Pentagon spokesman Tod Rulin said the department could not determine why the treaty had not been mentioned by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in his annual budget presentation to Congress.

Mr. Rumsfeld's presentation noted only defense ties with South Korea, Japan and the Philippines.

In the meantime, the administration is moving toward the stated objective of making Taiwan militarily self-sufficient. The administration has agreed in recent months to sell Taiwan a new radar air defense system, to upgrade its existing Hawk ground-to-air missile launchers, to double the number of these improved Hawk launchers, to increase its order of F-5E jet interceptors from 120 to 180, and to provide new ship-to-ship missiles.

Vertrauensbilanz

Balance of Confidence

275

Auch 1975 ist die Norddeutsche Landesbank ihrem öffentlichen Auftrag nachgekommen, die Entwicklung der regionalen Wirtschaft mitzutragen und zu fördern sowie die niedersächsischen Sparkassen bei ihrer Geschäftstätigkeit zu unterstützen. Das kommt in der Zusammenarbeit mit Land und Kommunen Niedersachsens ebenso zum Ausdruck wie in der Partnerschaft mit Industrie, Handel, Handwerk und Landwirtschaft oder in allen Dienstleistungen, welche die Bank für jeden einzelnen bereitstellt. Finanzkraft und Erfahrung der Nord LB standen dabei jederzeit im Dienst des allseitigen Bemühens um Stabilität und neuerlichen Wirtschaftsaufschwung. Die Bilanzsumme der Nord LB erhöhte sich um 10,3% auf 31,8 Mrd DM. Die Gesamtaktivitäten erreichten rund 40 Mrd DM. Wachstum und Kontinuität sind die Merkmale einer soliden und erfolgreichen Geschäftspolitik und zugleich Ausdruck für eine gute vertrauensvolle Zusammenarbeit mit unseren Kunden und Geschäftspartnern. So ist diese Bilanz in Zahlen zugleich eine Bilanz des Vertrauens.

Nord LB - Bilanz kurzgefasst:

Aktiva	Bilanz zum 31.12.1975 in Mio DM	Passiva	
Barreserve	547	Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kreditinstituten	6.279
Wechsel	202	Verbindlichkeiten gegenüber Kunden	3.513
Forderungen an Kreditinstitute	6.038	Spareinlagen	2.401
Forderungen an Kunden	17.230	Begebene Schuldverschreibungen	13.715
Wertpapiere	1.952	Durchlaufende Kredite	1.015
Durchlaufende Kredite	1.015	Eigene Mittel	765
Beteiligungen	432	Landes-Bausparkasse	3.096
Landes-Bausparkasse	3.193	Sonstige Aktivposten	1.013
Sonstige Aktivposten	1.188	Sonstige Passivposten	
Summe der Aktiva	31.797	Summe der Passiva	31.797
Konzernbilanz	35.926	Gesamtaktivitäten	rd. 40.000

Die ungekürzte Bilanz sowie die Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung, die den linearen Beschränkungen Bestätigungsmerkmal tragen, werden im Bundesanzeiger veröffentlicht.

## Bishops Excommunicate Chilean Officials

By John Dinges

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—The Chilean Roman Catholic Church decreed yesterday the excommunication of several government officials, including agents of the security police (DINA) for allegedly participating in a violent demonstration during which rocks were hurled at three Chilean bishops.

The bishops were attacked but not injured by a rock-throwing mob as they left Pudahuel Airport Sunday after their arrival from Ecuador. They were among 17 bishops, including four from the United States, participating in a pastoral conference broken up last Thursday by Ecuadorian police on charges they were "discussing and promoting subversion."

In a statement read to newsmen and about a hundred cheering church supporters at the Santiago Archbishop's headquarters, Bishop Carlos Camus, spokesman for the Chilean bishops' permanent committee, charged that persons identified as members of the DINA had "directly participated in the demonstration against the bishops and that a government-owned newspaper and the national television station had 'disfigured the truth and provoked a climate of militant hostility against the church personified in its pastors.'"

Denial by Pinochet Chile's President, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, later yesterday denied that intelligence personnel were involved in the demonstration. An official declaration released Monday said that the government "deplored the incidents" and would continue to adopt measures to prevent their recurrence.

The charges of the bishops' statement, signed by Raul Cardinal Silva Henríquez and the four other members of the body, were seen here as a major escalation by the church in its conflict-ridden relations with the military government. A spokesman described relations with the government as "deteriorated" as a result of the incident.

As an example of similar events, he cited the case of human rights lawyer Herman Montealegre, an employee of the church's Vicariate of Solidarity, who has been in prison since his arrest several months ago.

Demonstrations and street violence have been unheard of in Chile since September, 1973, when the leftist government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown in a military coup. The demonstrators waved signs accusing the three returning bishops—Bishop Carlos González of Talca, Bishop Fernando Arístiz of Copiapo and Bishop Enrique Al-

## After Stoning Incident

ence have been unheard of in Chile since September, 1973, when the leftist government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown in a military coup. The demonstrators waved signs accusing the three returning bishops—Bishop Carlos González of Talca, Bishop Fernando Arístiz of Copiapo and Bishop Enrique Al-

year, Santiago auxiliary—of being Marxists.

Santiago papers published pictures showing three men dragging a man by his hair out of a pickup truck at the airport. Other photos showed the broken windshield of two of the cars in which the bishops left the airport.

Bishop González said the three men in the pictures were attacking the driver of a vehicle that had come to meet him and that the excommunication applied to the three assailants. He said that one of the three showed credentials of DINA and gave instructions to uniformed police on the scene and to photographers.

The bishops' statement said, "The actions we denounce and condemn are not isolated. They are linked in a purposely defined process or system that threatens to impose itself without opposition in our Latin America. Always invoking the inescapable justification of national security, it consolidates more and more a model of society that... submits its citizens to the framework of a fearful and all-powerful police state."

Bishop Camus said at the beginning of the press conference that the government had forbidden direct broadcast of the bishops' statements over the church-owned radio.

Nice, Paris Police Seek Theft Link

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—Police from Nice and Paris today coordinated their investigations of robberies four weeks and 400 miles apart by thieves who tunneled into vaults of two branches of the same bank and escaped through sewers with millions in jewels and cash.

Authorities said they were checking the possibility that the break-in last weekend at a Paris branch of the government-owned Société Générale and the theft at the Nice branch of the same bank a month earlier were the work of the same gang.

Police said that a third unsolved bank break-in by way of sewers, in Paris last January, might have been done by the same thieves. That time they were interrupted while rifling the boxes and got away with only \$150,000.

Ex-Convict Is Guilty In Ford Death Threat

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 18 (UPI)—A federal court jury has found Marion Mattie guilty of threatening to kill President Ford.

The former prison inmate could get up to five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine. Mattie, 21, is accused of telling several other inmates at the Michigan Reformatory April 21 that he was going to kill Mr. Ford with a rifle.



The luxury cigarette with American flavor

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Norddeutsche Landesbank  
Girozentrale  
Hannover - Braunschweig



## Search for Ticket Mate Narrows

## Baker, Ruckelshaus Seen as Ford Choices

By Charles Mohr

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (NYT).—After President Ford had met with five close political advisers for two days, sources said yesterday that he would most likely choose either Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee or William Ruckelshaus as his vice-presidential running mate.

The defeat last night of a proposed convention rules change, which would have required the President to name his running mate by 9 a.m. tomorrow, left Mr. Ford free to choose for that slot his rival for the presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan, if Mr. Ford defeats Mr. Reagan for the top position on the ticket. Passage of the proposed rules change would have precluded the selection of Mr. Reagan because he would have had to declare, before the presidential balloting, a willingness to be the vice-presidential nominee.

Late yesterday, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, a conservative, said that Mr. Reagan had told him there was "no way" he would accept the vice-presidential nomination.

If Mr. Ford wins the presidential nomination, he will immediately ask Mr. Reagan whether he will consent to be considered for the second spot, the White House chief of staff Richard Cheney said.

But after his defeat on the proposed rules change, Mr. Reagan said that the Ford camp had employed a "ruse" in arguing against it. He noted that the Ford people had said the change would preclude consideration of Mr. Reagan as a possible running mate for Mr. Ford, and



Mr. Reagan said this was a false argument because his rival "knows I wouldn't take" the vice-presidential designation.

Mr. Ford's victory on the rules fight seemed to strengthen his hand in several ways. It perhaps enhanced his chances for nomination, and it left him with the chance, at least, to propose a "dream ticket" of himself and Mr. Reagan.

But so great are the doubts about a Reagan availability for the second slot that Ford planning seemed directed late yesterday toward a different ticket, with Sen. Baker and Mr. Ruckelshaus as likely candidates, the sources close to the Ford camp indicated.

## Swiss Referendum

BERN, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A parliamentary commission has recommended a national referendum on lowering the voting age in Switzerland from 20 to 18.

substantially recovered. But public reaction to the news reports about her personal problem could harm the senator's chances of selection.

Mr. Ruckelshaus is a former deputy attorney general who resigned in the 1973 "Saturday night massacre" rather than comply with former President Richard Nixon's demands that the then-Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, be discharged. He is also a former director of the Environmental Protection Agency and was a narrowly beaten candidate for a U.S. Senate seat from Indiana.

The group that has met with Mr. Ford on the vice-presidential selection is made up of Mr. Cheney; John Marsh, counselor to the President; Bryce Harlow, a Washington lobbyist now but a long-time friend of Mr. Ford and an aide to and intimate of Republican presidents since Dwight Eisenhower; Stuart Spencer, director of the Ford campaign; and Robert Teeter, a political poll-taker and head of Market Opinion Research Inc. of Detroit.

In addition to Mr. Reagan, Sen. Baker and Mr. Ruckelshaus, the President has been considering about 18 others for the vice-presidential nomination.

The prospects were asked to furnish copies of their income-tax returns for the last 10 years, a full financial statement of assets, liabilities and net worth, a record of campaign contributions and a report on their health.

**Tax Data Withheld**  
Mr. Reagan has made public some data on what he calls his adjusted gross income for several years and a statement of his net worth. But the statement has raised questions involving the value placed on some items of real property, and Mr. Reagan has refused to release copies of his tax returns.

Sen. Baker, after submitting his written report Thursday on his wife's drinking problem—which he said ended with her voluntary hospitalization in 1971—discussed his family situation in a personal visit to the White House.

"We didn't feel the White House was put off" by the former problem, an aide to Sen. Baker said.

"My wife and I talked it over and we decided that she had whipped it and I was proud as hell of her for facing up to it," Sen. Baker said in a brief interview last night.



KEEPING UP WITH THE PRESIDENT—Secret Service man in the running, too, while guarding President Ford.



MEANWHILE—Jimmy Carter, the Democratic party candidate, took time out from a softball game in Plains, Ga.

## Reagan Loses Rules Test

## Ford Clears Major Hurdle to Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

Liberal Republican, as his own choice.

Last week, Mr. Reagan unveiled the challenger's last tactic: a proposed rule change that would require each presidential candidate to submit the name of his intended running mate to the convention at least 10 hours be-

fore the presidential nomination ballot.

The question was at the heart of arguments that raged all day in state caucuses.

Reagan advocates played on delegates' fears that Mr. Ford would spring an unwelcome surprise in his selection and urged the President to "trust the dele-

gates" by naming his running mate in advance.

Ford representatives said that the rule would dictate the choice of a bland nonentity and, ironically, make impossible the Ford camp's effort to lure some conservative delegates who had come to believe was the best they could get from this convention.

The Reagan tactic did not work but it brought this previously lethargic convention to life as cheers and counter-cheers echoed around the arena.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally, one of the vice-presidential hopefuls, got the session off to a rousing start with a speech calling for a "Republican revival" to end "the curse and abomination of government which careers about—clearly out of effective control."

Following the rules vote, the session continued into today's early hours before adopting, with one change, its platform as sent to the floor by the Platform Committee.

An amendment to drop anti-abortion language in the platform was defeated overwhelmingly by voice vote.

Another amendment, sponsored by Mr. Reagan and taking mild shape at Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's foreign policy but without naming him, was not opposed by the Ford high command and passed on a voice vote. After hours of conferences and indecision, reporters were told by Ford aides they would accept the foreign-policy language without making a floor fight against it.

The Ford strategists, who included Vice-President Rockefeller and Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Robert Griffin of Michigan, concluded that they would rather accept the amendment than risk a floor defeat. They reasoned that such a defeat might negate the momentum that the Ford camp had gained in its earlier victory on the rule involving the vice-presidential nomination.

Mr. Rockefeller claimed that the language was not at odds with the foreign policy of the Ford administration.

"The whole thing is a tempest in a teapot... If you don't take it as criticism, why fight it?" he said.



BETTY BUMP—Mrs. Ford dancing the bump with TV personality Tony Orlando at uptown theater in Kansas City.



MEANWHILE—Jimmy Carter, the Democratic party candidate, took time out from a softball game in Plains, Ga.

## Reagan Wins Platform Plank Critical of U.S. Foreign Policy

By Richard L. Madden

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The Republican National Convention, moving toward adoption of a conservative party platform, approved an effort early today by supporters of Ronald Reagan that indirectly criticizes the Ford administration's conduct of foreign policy.

Earlier, the convention rejected an attempt by several women members of the platform committee to delete a section supporting "the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children."

Sen. Roman Hruska of Nebraska and Rep. David Treen of Louisiana led the foreign policy defense of the administration, while Richard Oberholzer of Virginia and Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois, both Reagan delegates, led their candidate's effort.

The entire document was quickly approved on a voice vote once the foreign policy issue was resolved, ending a long night of battling over rules and issues.

**Reagan Addition**  
As drafted by the Reagan strategists, the addition—entitled "Morality in Foreign Policy"—to the foreign policy section com-

mended Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet dissident, "for his compelling message that we must face the world with no illusions about the nature of tyranny."

There was no reference in the plank to the fact that Mr. Ford had not invited Mr. Solzhenitsyn to the White House when the Soviet author toured the United States.

Although Mr. Ford has stopped using the word "détente" in discussing relations with the Soviet Union, the Reagan plank said that "in pursuing détente we must not grant unilateral favors with only the hope of getting future favors in return."

The Reagan plank added that negotiated agreements such as that signed in Helsinki last year, "must not take from those who do not have freedom the hope of one day gaining it"—a reference to the agreement signed by Mr. Ford acknowledging the Communist hold on Eastern Europe in exchange for an understanding that the Soviet Union would ease the exchange of peoples and ideas.

**Federal Regulation**  
In general, the nearly 31,000-word platform, put together by the 106-member committee last week with a minimum of bitterness between the Ford and Reagan delegates, advocated a reduction in federal regulation of the states and localities.

It said, for instance, that the end to inflation and to government deficits would lead to greater employment more effectively than would the federal job programs sought by the Democrats.

The platform supported constitutional amendments to bar the teaching of pupils to public schools on the basis of race and to permit localities to have prayer in public schools.

Also, the platform opposed compulsory national health insurance and the registration of firearms, but favored mandatory sentences for persons using guns in committing a crime.

It recommended simplification of the tax laws, tax credits for education and child care, an increase to \$1,000 from \$750 in the personal exemption in federal income tax, accelerated depreciation for business and an end to the tax on corporate dividends.

**Gulf Talks Put Off**

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A conference of the foreign ministers of Gulf states scheduled to be held in Muscat Saturday has been postponed until November, the Qatari news agency said.

## FBI Probing Allegations of GOP Bribery

## Bureau Questioning Convention Delegates

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (AP).—The FBI has begun an investigation of charges from the Illinois delegation to the Republican National Convention that members were offered payoffs to switch their votes from President Ford to Ronald Reagan.

Former Gov. Richard Ogilvie said Monday that two delegates received such offers. Yesterday he said that another delegate not from Illinois told him of getting such a proposal.

Mr. Ogilvie said that he spent "the better part of an hour" talking with two fine FBI agents. R. H. Williams, special agent in charge of the Kansas City office of the FBI said the bureau also interviewed the delegates who said they received offers, Eddie Jones and Mark Goodlow.

Mr. Williams said "about" he had been interviewed. He said that the FBI would "do everything we can to determine the facts in this case."

He confirmed that Mr. Jones was the first to complain to federal officials. He has refused to comment, but Mr. Goodlow said he received an offer.

**Offer Denied**

Meanwhile, Donald Totten, Mr. Reagan's Illinois chairman, said he took Mrs. Goodlow for a auto ride Sunday but denied she offered her money.

She said that a man she did not identify volunteered to furnish her with \$2,500 if she would switch to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Totten said that he spoke twice with Mr. Jones about Mr. Reagan's candidacy, once in the lobby of the Civic Center in Chicago and once in Kansas City. He said that he never offered Mr. Jones anything for a change in his vote.

Yesterday Mrs. Goodlow told Mr. Reagan at a delegation caucus that she was offered \$2,500 to vote for him. Mr. Reagan insisted his organization was blameless.

## Sudan Says Aim of Libya Was to Link Two Nations

NAIROBI, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The Sudan today accused Libya of staging—with the knowledge of the Soviet Union—the recent unsuccessful coup against President Gaafar Numeiri in an attempt to unite the two countries. It said the coup had been successful, a union of the two nations would have been announced within a week, Sudan Minister of Culture and Information, Bout Makal, said here today.

Mr. Makal said Libya had organized the coup attempt with exiled Sudanese politician and religious leader Sadik al-Mahdi. He said it had been known to some months that agents were being sent into the Sudan from Libya and Ethiopia.

"But we did not think Libya would attempt to take over by force," he added.

About Soviet involvement in the coup attempt, Mr. Makal said, "We know that the Soviet Union was not unaware of those weapons supplied to Libya were being used for an invasion of the Sudan."

## Algeria to Adopt Friday Rest Day

ALGERIA, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Algerian government announced today that it has decided to shift the nation's weekly rest day from Sunday to Friday in accordance with Muslim practices.

Mohammed Amir, secretary-general of the presidency, said a decree would be issued soon abolishing the Sunday rest day inherited from French colonial rule and institute the Algerian weekend from Thursday afternoon to Saturday morning.

A similar proposal was dropped two years ago when leaders of Algeria's state-run industries complained that a Friday rest day would disturb their relations with European businessmen. Algeria's national charter, adopted in a nationwide referendum last month, proclaimed Islam the state religion.

## Moscow Limits Grocery Buying

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Moscow's food stores, traditionally open seven days a week, have been ordered to shut on Sundays, according to signs appearing yesterday.

The order was not published in the national or local press and surprised Moscowites, who are accustomed to seeing much of their food shopping on Sunday.

Signs which appeared in bread stores and other food stores simply announced the closing and said one store in each section of the capital would remain open each Sunday. No reason was given for the order.

## Moscow Road Deaths

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The number of deaths on the roads fell by almost 20 per cent in Moscow after a 60-kilometer-an-hour (37-mph) speed limit was reimposed earlier this year, according to the August issue of the Soviet Road Safety Journal.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



By John M. Crewdson

The committee, whose action is expected to be approved by the full Cortes, approved revisions under which King Juan Carlos renounces his right to name bishops and the Church gives up its right to have bishops veto civil trials of priests.

### Keystone.

The protest was lodged in Moscow Aug. 5 but not disclosed yesterday, when a maritime union accused the State Department of refusing to make the United States live up to the terms of an agreement that requires one-third of all grain shipped here from the United States to be carried on U.S. ships.



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up an international committee to investigate the assassination 38 years ago of their founder, Leon Trotsky.

Alex Mitchell, editor of the Trotskyists' newspaper Newline, told a press conference that the committee, which had not yet been chosen, would not be restricted to members of his party.

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## The Earth Shrugs

The slow slipping and sliding of the rock masses that make up our earth's home's skin seems to produce devastating tremors more frequently in recent weeks. While the Peking government still clutches the accounts of the destruction wrought in north-west China jealously to its bosom, another quake has hit the central areas of the country; Manila makes no secret of what Mindanao is suffering from shivering soil and terrible waves. In Guadeloupe, thousands have been uprooted for fear of the smoke and flame that La Soufriere is ominously belching—it is more than 70 years since Mount Pelée erupted in nearby Martinique, but the West Indies have not forgotten that disaster. And these are only the most recent of a series that is making 1976 a restless year for this planet.

Doubtless scientists can offer explanations for accelerated rhythms inside the earth, just as they can for different rates of drought and flood in the atmosphere that surrounds it. But it is tempting to think of Mother Earth as shuddering at the cruel stupidities of the antlike beings who live, by suffering, upon the surface, as demonstrating that Tal Zastar and Soweto and Belfast have their counterparts in far more deadly form, in their environment; that even man's Hiroshima was matched by earth's Tokyo, some 20 years before.

After all, Voltaire used the Lisbon earth-

quake as part of his case against Dr. Pangloss's thesis that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Now humanity is not confronting a mindless optimism, but rather the belief that by battle, murder and sudden death such optimism may eventually be justified. But a world in which there are still living memories of the Somme and Verdun, of Auschwitz and Hiroshima, should have learned that the only possible excuse for mass killings is to stop mass killings—and that this excuse too often proves a fallacy.

Human technology has reached a very advanced stage—it is possible to send an obedient and intelligent machine to search for life on Mars, hundreds of millions of miles away. But it is also possible to kill on a scale that even a Genghis Khan could not have dreamed; to pollute beyond that capacity of the black death; to waste vast fertile areas. And even short of the cataclysmic, man's inhumanity to man can make his own life a savage burden for the few years he possesses it. The contradiction between the human capacity to act for his own benefit and that of his fellows and his willingness to inflict pain by folly or intent has long engaged the thought of philosophers and satirists—it must become manifest to mankind as a whole if he is to survive. And perhaps that is what the seismographs are telling him today.

## Yugoslav Contradictions

The public attack by President Tito on Ambassador Laurence H. Silberman dramatized the recent deterioration of U.S.-Yugoslav relations. Tito accused the ambassador of launching a campaign against Yugoslavia and of interfering in its internal affairs. The most noteworthy fact about Silberman's recent activity, however, is his successful effort to gain the release of a U.S. citizen, Laszlo Toth, who had spent a year in a Yugoslav jail after conviction on dubious charges.

In recent years, while Yugoslavia has been warmly wooing American and other Western investors, trying to encourage the largest possible transfer of U.S. capital and technology into Yugoslavia, Belgrade has kept up a propaganda barrage against Western "imperialism." At the recent European conference of Communist parties in East Berlin, Tito blamed world tensions on "the deep

crisis of the capitalist system." And in the United Nations and other world forums, Yugoslav spokesmen have denounced the United States and its policies without restraint.

Internally, there have been increasing signs of a return to Stalinist conformity, a move that was preceded several years ago by a comprehensive purge of major liberal figures in the Yugoslav Communist leadership.

Such a schizophrenic policy is now leading to a head-on collision of arbitrary Yugoslav police action against Americans and other Western visitors and Belgrade's quest for U.S. investment and technological know-how. It is a dangerous contradiction that American businessmen thinking of investing in the Yugoslav economy cannot safely ignore.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Japan's Watergate?

Americans are naturally tempted to describe as "Japan's Watergate" the astonishing events that led to the jailing and now the indictment of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka on charges of taking bribes for fixing purchases of Lockheed aircraft. A more original Japanese politician prefers "Pearl Harbor" as a symbol of the affair's potential impact on the Tokyo political scene.

The episode has given birth to such colorful analogies because it is unprecedented for postwar Japan. It is taken as a truism that many prominent politicians in the ruling Liberal Democratic party have enriched themselves in public office by accepting money from powerful interests, some of them foreign, in return for favors. But inquiries into earlier scandals have usually been sidetracked before top political leaders were implicated.

If Tanaka should use his trial to ventilate political corruption and to disclose other instances of alleged bribe-taking by former government colleagues, he might indeed

touch off a political Pearl Harbor for the Liberal Democrats. There have been hints for sources close to Premier Takeo Miki that the Lockheed affair will prove to be only one of many disclosures of illegal fund-passing to politicians.

Given these prospects, as well as the party tradition of covering up scandals, it is not surprising that powerful Liberal Democrats have tried since Tanaka's arrest to oust Miki—because he unreservedly backed the Lockheed investigation. Yet, the party's best hope of avoiding disaster in fall elections surely lies with the 69-year-old Premier, who has emerged as the "Mr. Clean" of Japanese politics; a man courageous enough to press the inquiry.

Miki has set an example that ought to be emulated in other capitals where Lockheed payments have involved powerful political leaders—in Italy, for example, where a parliamentary inquiry seems to be slow in getting under way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Tensions of Division

The sudden flurry of incidents between East and West Germany is a reminder that a tense and unstable frontier still runs through the heart of Europe. Guards shoot, innocent people die, politicians react, and the slide towards crisis begins. The situation seems precariously stabilized now, but both sides remain exposed to temptations. West Germany is approaching an election campaign in which few real issues divide the parties. Some members of the opposition are therefore tempted to attract votes by calling for tougher policies towards East Germany, particularly since they have become aware that the younger generation is showing itself rather less resigned than its elders to the indefinite division of Germany. The government may feel tempted to raise the

bidding on this issue but it knows that the only result would be to deepen the division.

What is going on in the minds of East German leaders can only be inferred but they too are probably somewhat divided. If a harder line is emerging, as it seems to be, it is not too difficult to understand. Détente is not easy for East Germany. Last year it had to cope with about 8 million visitors from West Germany while facing growing pressure from its own young people wanting to travel to the West. At the same time thousands of East Germans have been stimulated by the Helsinki agreements to apply to emigrate. Economically the country is still doing comparatively well, but higher prices for Soviet oil and other raw materials are curbing growth and breeding resentment.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

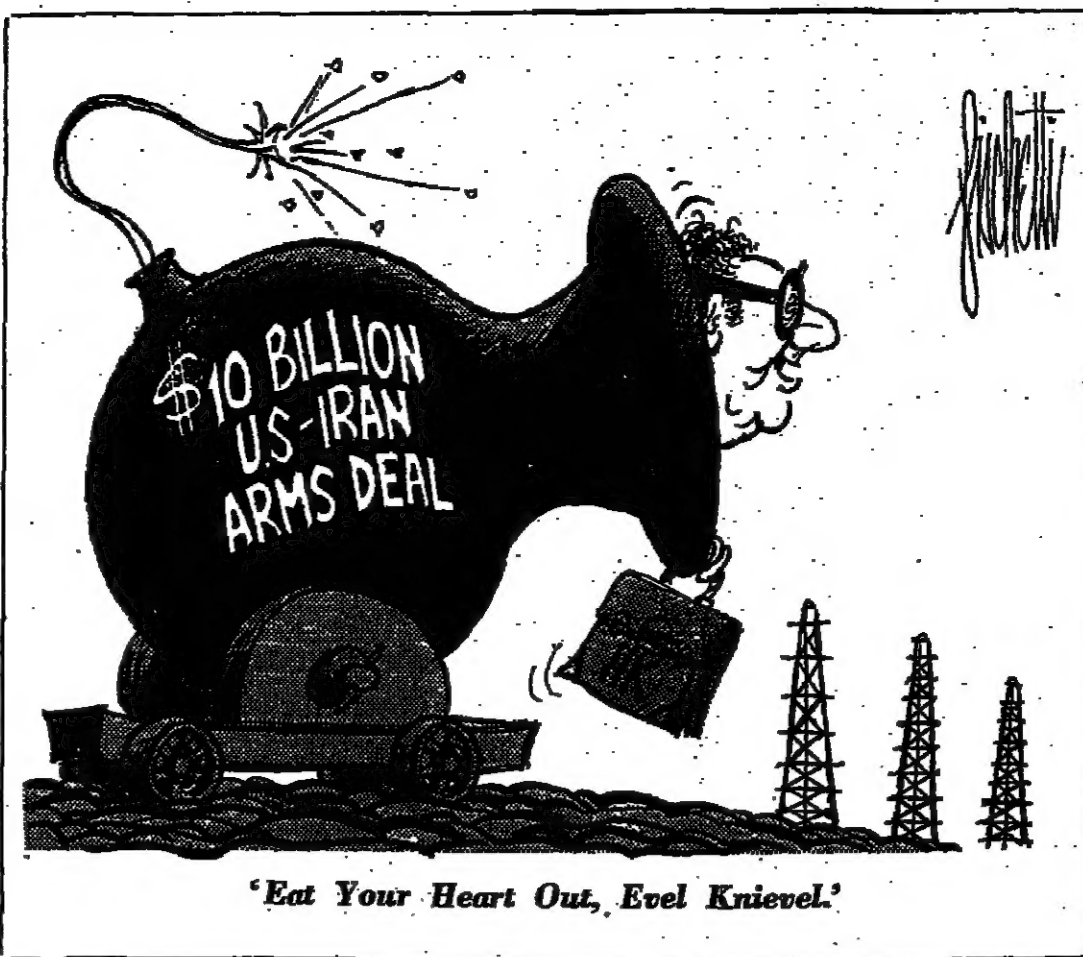
August 19, 1901

LONDON.—Yesterday's meeting of the shareholders of the Metropolitan & District Railway was an epoch-making event. The resignation of the chairman, Sir J. S. Isaacs, was given place to Chicago streetcar magnate R. Yerkes, writes the *Times* to the era of purely British management of the London underground railways. The opinion here is that the Metropolitan & District, the city's first railway, will become far more efficient under its new owner.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 19, 1926

MOSCOW.—A secret order calling itself "The Black Star" is striking terror into the hearts of the Bolshevik leaders, according to reports reaching here. Branches of the order are reported to exist in all major Russian cities, the aim of the order being the overthrow of the Soviet regime. The government is apparently infiltrated by its members, some of them holding high posts close to Stalin and Trotsky, the Red leaders.



## GOP Needs a Take-Charge Guy

By James Reston

KANSAS CITY.—The Republicans apparently want to sling it out with the Democrats, but it's fairly clear now that President Ford has won the nomination, and they now have a different problem. In their opening convention speeches, they concentrated on the past, attacked Jimmy Carter as an inexperienced hypocrite, denounced the economics and morals of the Democratic Congress, and paraded their old-timers from Alf Landon to Barry Goldwater—before the TV cameras.

This is a little odd, for the Republican record from the Hoover depression to the Nixon scandals is precisely the Democrats' favorite battleground.

You have to wonder who's in charge here in Kansas City. President Ford is in a better position than anybody else to define the problems of the last years of the seventies. But he's backing into the future. He has liked Reagan, but doesn't quite know it, and has been leaving it to others to set the tone and stake out the issues of this presidential campaign.

### Ab Initio

This has been Ford's weakness from the beginning. An election, he seems to forget, is not so much a judgment on the past as it is a bet on the future. The voters are more interested in where we are going than where we have been, and the President has much more information on these coming trends than either Reagan or Carter.

Also, he had more control over this convention than anybody else—who was to speak, what themes were to be put before the nation in the name of the Republican party during the week when the largest audience was listening, what issues were to be debated here, and so forth.

Nevertheless, he allowed the Reagan people to dominate the debate, and left it to the old boys of the party and to Sens. Dole and Baker to symbolize the GOP and attack Jimmy Carter, Fritz Mondale and even Elizabeth Ray as the issues of the campaign.

What is ironic about this is that it's out of character with Ford. His strengths are his decency and his capacity to get on with people, particularly his gift of avoiding personal attacks on his political opponents.

But he has not taken charge of this convention. He was running around trying to pick up uncommitted delegates over the weekend and even had to have Baker's keynote speech played

back to him by a video tape recorder after it was all over the convention hall.

The last thing President Ford wanted was a campaign based on the divisive issues of Watergate, corruption and the contradictory personal records of his opponents. His own record is too contradictory and vulnerable for that, but his colleagues here have asked for an alley brawl by their opening speeches, and this is precisely where the Democrats love to fight.

### Question Now

The President, who originally said he would not seek the presidency in 1976 and who promised not to interfere in the legal charges against Richard Nixon, is scarcely in a good position to complain about the inconsistencies of Gov. Carter's record. And the GOP raises itself for refusing to make a moral issue in Congress, while perfectly justified, invite countercharges against Nixon, Agnew and the whole Watergate gang.

So the question now is whether Ford can turn his mind from the struggle against Reagan, to the quite different strategy of beating the Democrats in November. He cannot do this by sounding like a leader of the opposition, arguing mainly against the "big spenders and big lenders" of the Democratic party. He needs to come forward with some vision of the future that will bring the many disenchanted Democrats and independents to his side.

In short, his imperative need is to build a "coalition" of diverse elements, as even Reagan realized when he picked Richard Schweiker, a liberal Republican, as his running mate. Also as Carter did when he chose Mondale, and as Ford himself did when he selected Nelson Rockefeller for the vice-presidency.

Ford's instinct now will undoubtedly be to console the Reagan conservatives and unify the Republican party by giving them a vice-presidential nominee of their choice, but this will merely complicate his problem in the campaign against the Democrats.

Baker of Tennessee is probably his safest choice, but Baker is not likely to help him much, either in the South or in the North.

Both Eliot Richardson and William French Buckley, the victims of Nixon's Saturday night massacre, might help neutralize the Watergate issue, and add some talent and class, not to mention comparative youth, to the ticket. And Rockefeller would appeal to many Catholic voters who are dubious about Carter. Mainly, however, the President has to change his style of leadership and the tone of this convention, and this he still has time to do before the convention ends.

It has started out emphasizing old men and old themes, and while this may have been necessary in the struggle against Nixon, it is not likely to prevail against Carter in November.

## Republican Platform: Choice, Not an Echo

By George F. Will

KANSAS CITY.—Writers of political platforms are never inhibited by the rule that flatly contradictory assertions should not be placed cheek-by-jowl. So on Page 3 of its platform the GOP raises itself for refusing "to make under to special interest groups" and on Page 8 it promises stern measures to protect the textile industry from foreign competition. Even the conservative party believes that government must be big enough to stand between the republic and a plague of cheap imported cloth.

The party of conservatives has held up a moral lantern to the state of the nation and found need for no fewer than five constitutional amendments for "equal rights" for women, for full congressional representation for the District of Columbia and for

prayers in schools; against forced busing and abortion. Evidently the conservative mission of preserving fundamentals requires a lot of tampering with fundamentals.

The platform begins with a Jeffersonian catechism about limited government. But it quickly accommodates the real world of interest group expectations. It affirms the national interest in meat import quotas and other matters important to tender minorities.

Such things may send mental shivers through persons foolish enough to bring to the reading of platforms a thirst for consistency. But threading a path for principle through the labyrinth of the world is something nobody but Aristotle does with complete success. And the GOP platform does at least intimate

a plan for conservative campaigning that is both ardent and coherent.

The campaign will be against the Democratic platform, which the GOP platform says "proposes over new or expanded spending programs and the expansion or creation of some 22 Washington agencies, offices or bureaus. . . . The Democratic platform can increase federal spending by 50 per cent., the equivalent of \$2,000 in taxes from every family of four.

The campaign also will be against Congress, controlled by Democrats 40 of the last 44 years, during which time Congress has made Washington what it is today, the object of temporary loathing by the Democratic nominee, who burns with a hard, genuine lust to live there.

Republicans will hammer away at the fact that between 1949 and 1968 Congress increased from 45 to 435 the number of federal urban programs, increasing spending in that field by 3,000 per cent (from \$1 billion to \$30 billion) without (to be polite) effecting a comparable increase in the quality of urban life.

The most remarkable item in the platform is this pregnant sentence in the short section on child nutrition: "The present school lunch programs provide a 30-per-cent subsidy to underwrite the meals of children from middle and upper-income families." Political parties in developed nations are not in the habit of hinting that they favor withdrawing subsidies from the middle class. Most modern governments, most of the time, are indefatigable servants of the comfortable majority.

This one-sentence hint of bold strategy is a small step the right direction. A government that is serious about serving resources for the best of the weak must eventually reverse the process of subsidizing the strong.

The distinctive flavor of public thinking also is revealed in the platform plank deal with the elderly:

"Families should be supported in trying to take care of the elderly. Too often government laws and policies contribute to the deterioration of family life. Our tax laws, for example, give a deduction to the taxpayer for a contribution to a charitable institution that might care for an elderly parent, but of little or no incentive to provide care in the home. If an elderly parent relinquishes certain assets and enters a nursing home, parent may qualify for full Medicaid coverage, but if parents live with their children, any substantial security income loss for which they are eligible is reduced.

Compared with the Democratic platform's elegant language, Republican language restructured incentives to dry dust and dull as ditchwater. I do not think Florence Nightingale's people may argue about what hospitals should do, but even one can agree that hospital should not be centers for spread of disease.

The Republicans' first priority for government is similar. By putting first what is first, the Republican platform achieves an agreeable choice and offers a choice, not an echo.

## Communism in China

## Mandate of Heaven

By William Safire

HONG KONG.—The four Chinese characters traditionally used to describe an earthquake are *tiên peng-pi kieh*—literally, "heaven crashes earth cracks." However, in writing of the quakes still shuddering through northern China, the Communist press substitutes *shang tian* for "heaven," thereby avoiding any reminder of *tiên ming*, "the mandate of heaven."

This ancient Chinese superstition held that rulers lost prestige and legitimacy—hence, the heavenly mandate to govern—if they proved incapable of coping with flood, famine, pestilence or earthquake. Not merely if natural disaster occurred, but if the response was inadequate—which made it a most sensible superstition.

Now has the People's Republic of China responded to what may be the worst natural disaster of modern times, with one city larger than Washington, D.C., flattened and another with a population the size of New York's living in tents in the streets?

1. Mobilization. Masses of workers have been organized as relief battalions, repairing roads and rails; paramedics called "barefoot doctors" have been flown in to combat disease and tend the wounded in stricken areas; some coal mines, where thousands of miners may have been entombed, have been restored to operation.

This is the kind of labor-intensive, centrally directed and locally administered operation at which the Chinese know they are unexcelled. The leadership has declared war on the earthquake's effects, knowing victory is in sight and a new epic will be written.

2. Exhortation. The propaganda apparatus uses the disaster to underscore the villainy of opposition to the revolutionary line. In an editorial titled "Open Criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping in Anti-quake and Relief Work," Peking's leading newspaper points out that "the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines sharpens each time a natural calamity occurs."

In addition, exhortation by example of heroism is used. Self-sacrifice, the subordination of individual needs to the mass need—as the core of Maoist thought—is accentuated by the emergency and extolled in the press. 3. Rejection of help. A crucial part of this "war" is the stern assertion that the Chinese will take no outside aid. The degree of "self-reliance" is the fulcrum of the debate going on in China today: importation of foreign technology vs. bootstrap economics; purchase of foreign arms vs. do-it-yourself defense, the risks of capitalist corruption and Soviet revisionism vs. the risks of too-slow development. Chairman Mao's last strength

China is determined to be great power, able to surmount an atomic attack. "Dig gun deep," ordered Mao many years ago, and today nearly every Chinese city is honeycombed with tunnels and shelters for defense.

Years from now, in estimation of national military strength, consideration will be given to only organized response to nature's equivalent of an A-bomb dropped on an industrial center. Communism in China may have or want a "mandate of heaven," but its impressive, spongy to a calamity has strengthened its hold on 800 million people.







International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with columns: Bond Name, Price, Yield, etc. Includes sections for Dollar Bonds, Maturity Indicated Prices, and Convertible Bonds.

Currency Rates

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies including the Dollar, Pound, Swiss Franc, etc., with columns for currency, rate, and date.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for stock name, price, and other financial details.

Tokyo Exchange

Table showing Tokyo stock exchange data including stock names, prices, and trading volumes.

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Text describing the company and its offerings, including information about its stock and financial performance.

Swiss Aluminium Australia Limited

Text describing the company and its offerings, including information about its stock and financial performance.

London Commodities

Table listing London commodity prices for various goods such as sugar, coffee, and metals.

Paris Commodities

Table listing Paris commodity prices for various goods such as sugar, coffee, and metals.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency interest rates for different currencies and maturities.

International Stock Indexes

Table showing international stock indexes for various countries and regions.

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Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity, including NYSE Most Actives and Standard & Poor's index.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table listing New York futures prices for various commodities.

NEW YORK CLOSING

Table showing New York closing prices for various stocks and indices.

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Table showing New York closing prices for various stocks and indices.

NEW YORK CLOSING

Table showing New York closing prices for various stocks and indices.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table listing U.S. commodity prices for various goods such as wheat, corn, and oil.

NEW YORK CLOSING

Table showing New York closing prices for various stocks and indices.

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Table showing New York closing prices for various stocks and indices.

European Markets

Table listing European market data for various countries and currencies.

NEW YORK CLOSING

Table showing New York closing prices for various stocks and indices.

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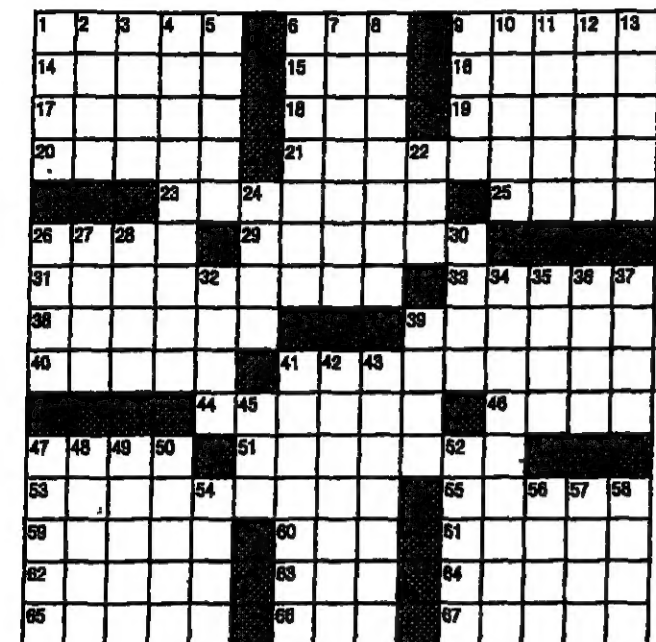






## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Wong

- ACROSS**
- 1 Neil Simon's suite
  - 6 Telly network
  - 8 Mongol of Asia
  - 14 Protection
  - 15 Unit of resistance
  - 16 Flabbergast
  - 17 — of Terror
  - 18 Southern state: Abba
  - 19 Spaghetti
  - 20 Groove in a barrel stove
  - 21 Founder of old Persian religion
  - 22 Expected
  - 23 Brief moments: Abbr.
  - 24 Hopping dance
  - 25 Soaked
  - 31 Boggy areas
  - 32 Mountains of Midwest
  - 33 Study again
  - 34 Affectionate word
  - 35 Color workers
  - 41 Disfiguring
  - 42 Plied
  - 43 Morning-after adjuncts to eyes
- DOWN**
- 47 Robert or Alan
  - 51 Rival
  - 53 High-level animal tracker
  - 55 Refreshing air
  - 56 Open in a way
  - 58 Our, in France
  - 61 Tank ship
  - 62 Sandpiper
  - 63 Old English money
  - 64 Stories
  - 65 Sea eagles
  - 66 Charles Chaplin's son
  - 67 Trap
  - 19 Board
  - 21 Sample
  - 22 Early Mexican
  - 23 Brings up
  - 24 Poem
  - 25 Barren
  - 26 Area measure: Abbr.
  - 27 Mr. Long
  - 28 Swiss river
  - 29 Active one
  - 30 Kind of media
  - 31 Of Victoria
  - 32 Falls's river
  - 33 Sutherland offering
  - 34 Wagnerian grouping
  - 37 Casks
  - 38 Spanish lady
  - 41 Half masks
  - 42 Deceptive
  - 43 Had downcast feelings
  - 45 Young sheep
  - 46 Blue
  - 47 Abbot one
  - 48 Daily
  - 49 Pan for cookouts
  - 50 Vibrant
  - 51 Begins, to poets
  - 52 Spanish jar
  - 53 Kind of do-well
  - 54 Gaelic



## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	Clear	58	59	Clear	58	59	Clear	58	59
ALBANY	Cloudy	58	59	Cloudy	58	59	Cloudy	58	59
ALBUQUERQUE	Clear	58	59	Clear	58	59	Clear	58	59
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ALBUQUERQUE	Clear	58	59	Clear	58	59	Clear	58	59

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS		ADVERTISING	
August 18, 1976			
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.			
(w) American Fund	\$7.23	(d) E.D. Income Fund	\$11.62
(d) American Fund	\$7.23	(d) E.D. Income Fund	\$11.62
(d) American Fund	\$7.23	(d) E.D. Income Fund	\$11.62
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(d) American Fund	\$7.23	(d) E.D. Income Fund	\$11.62
(d) American Fund	\$7.23	(d) E.D. Income Fund	\$11.62
(d) American Fund	\$7.23	(d) E.D. Income Fund	\$11.62



## BOOKS

## PRECARIOUS SECURITY

By Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor. W. W. Norton, 143 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John W. Finney

SEVENTEEN years ago, shortly after he retired as Army chief of staff, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor wrote a book entitled "The Uncertain Trumpet" that contributed to an important change in the strategic thinking of U.S. leaders. His thesis—adopted by the Kennedy administration, which made him a court favorite and installed him as military thinker in residence at the White House—was that America should not depend so heavily upon massive nuclear retaliation for its security but should shift to a strategy of flexible response ranging from the conventional to the nuclear. His thesis is now accepted as doctrinal in the United States although, as Taylor seems to acknowledge, there remain problems of precisely how the doctrine is to be applied in today's changing, turbulent world.

Now, at the age of 75, in what may well be the valedictory of one of the most distinguished, thoughtful military officers of the postwar period, Taylor attempts to set forth a national security policy for the next decade. On the presumption that the United States is banking on a reassessment of its postwar national security policies, it is a most timely and important contribution to a nascent national debate about the future role of the United States in the world.

As the title suggests, Taylor is depressingly pessimistic about the vitality and security of the United States, so much so that one wonders whether he has been inebriated by a Vietnam experience that he helped to create. At one point, in a statement that a younger generation that was forced to fight the war would find hard to accept, he observes, "The pledged word has lost its sanctity; the abandonment of our Vietnam ally on the battlefield hardly raised a cry of outrage from the public, generally indifferent or unaware of its significance."

Morally, he finds the United States showing "signs of inner decay, which suggest dwindling national vitality and ebbing self-respect." There is, he finds, a general aimlessness of national spirit, a weariness of spirit, a sterile skepticism, and an exaggerated distrust of conventional virtues worthy of the effects on the Romans described by Gibbon.

Militarily, he finds the United States ill-prepared and poorly organized in what he foresees as a struggle for national survival in a volatile, contentious world. "Many of its alliances are weakened," he observes, "important overseas bases and logistic facilities have become insecure, and the range of its political and military options has been sharply reduced." On top of all that, "For the moment at least, our will to use military power is a matter of doubt."

There is no doubt in Taylor's mind that the United States must be prepared to use military force to protect its own interests as well as to maintain peace throughout the world. On a planet of expanding populations and reducing resources he foresees "a decade replete with conflicts contributing to political instability, social turbulence, civil and foreign wars." In this volatile environment, he expects that "American leaders will be called upon to face many crises, often unpredictable, which may require the threat or use of force to control them."

Notation to Previous Funnies

ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO
ACTS	WABO	WABO	WABO

John Finney is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

As the opening bid on the diagram of one heart guaranteed a five-card suit, North raised his partner to the three level, a bid that was invitational rather than forcing in the partnership style. East, not far indicated support for the major suit.

Both slams depend on the club situation, and are not good propositions, slightly less than one chance in three. But six hearts was not an unreasonable gamble. If South had been favored by the fates and found a doubton or singleton club king on his right or a singleton ten on the left he would have brought home the slam.

NORTH  
♠ A75  
♥ Q83  
♦ Q842  
♣ K7

EAST  
♠ KQ863  
♥ 76  
♦ AK76  
♣ Q532

SOUTH (D)  
♠ —  
♥ AKJ1072  
♦ J108  
♣ AJ62

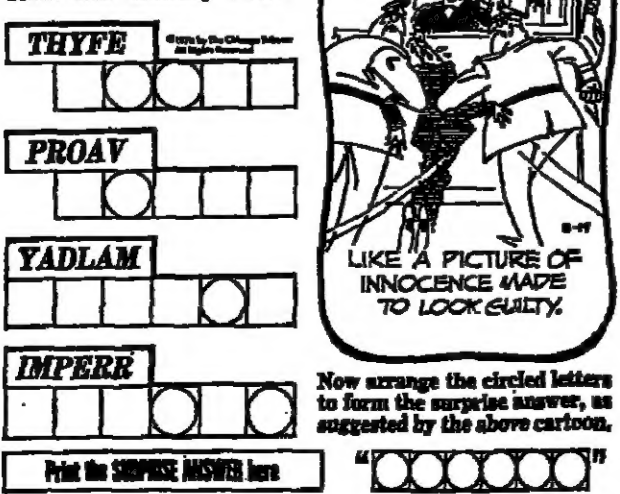
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1♥ Pass 3♥ 3♠  
4♥ 4♠ 5♥ 5♠  
Pass Pass Pass Pass  
West led the diamond king.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

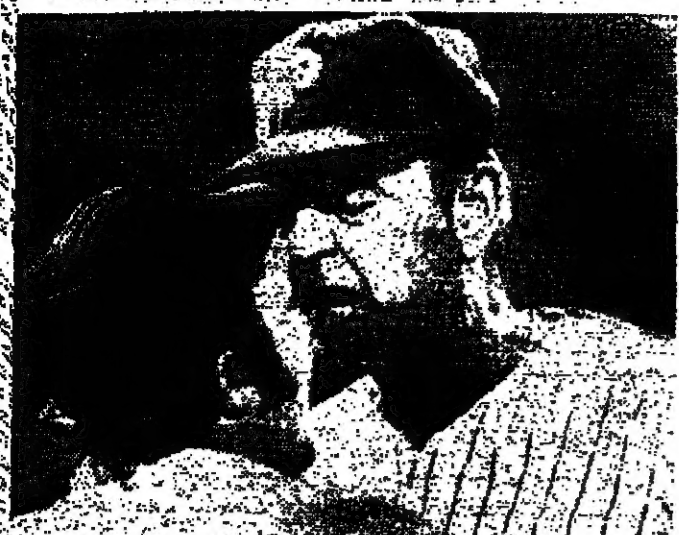
Yesterday's Jumble: POYER PATCH THWART WEAKEN  
Answers: It may be well-drawn—WATER

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office  
Printed in Great Britain



## Theft of Home Defeats Indians

## Brett Steals the Show in Royals' Victory



Royals' manager Danny Oakes argues over strike call umpire Bruce Froemming in game against Expos.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (UPI).—With two out in the 10th inning, George Brett stole home to give the Kansas City Royals a 4-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians last night.

Brett stole home to give the Royals a 4-3 victory, their fourth straight, and kept them eight games ahead of Oakland in the American League West.

"We didn't get to first place by standing around," said Royals manager Danny Oakes. "We said on the bench he could steal home, especially with third baseman Buddy Bell playing 30 feet off the line and Larocque going into his slow full windup."

With one out in the 10th, Brett, who had his 23rd game with three or more hits this year, singled.

stole second as John Mayberry struck out and went to third when Catcher Rick Cerone's throw to second went into center field.

"After the first pitch, I knew I could steal home because he (Larocque) wasn't looking at me," said Brett, who in the fourth inning led off by stretching what appeared to be a single into a double, and then scored the Royals' second run. "On the next pitch I checked things out a little more and then I took off."

Luckily Nelson, who stole home against Chicago Aug. 8, saw Brett coming down the line and knew exactly what to do.

"I was going to get the game-winning hit but George took care of that," said Nelson, who came into the game to run for Earl Morris in the eighth. "I saw him about halfway down the line and just stayed in the box to block the catcher's view until the last second. I guess Brett just took a lesson from me. I was telling these guys it's not that hard to steal home if they know what they are doing."

A's 8, Brewers 4

At Milwaukee, Bert Campaneris and Cesar Tovar drove in two runs apiece to lead Oakland to its 10th victory in its last 11 games, a 5-4 triumph over the Brewers. Tovar drove in the A's first two runs in the fourth with a two-out single after Billy Williams and Sal Bando led off with singles. Campaneris' sacrifice fly scored Phil Garner, who had doubled, to give Oakland a 3-0 lead in the fourth and, with the score tied at 4-4 in the seventh, Campaneris singled in Bill North with the winning run.

Orleans 16, Twins 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Lee May drove in five runs, three with his 22nd homer, to power Baltimore to its fifth straight victory, a 10-3 romp over the Twins.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1

Red Sox 11, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Bob Montgomery batted in five runs and scored three times to lead Boston to an 11-7 victory and a doubleheader split after Bill Stebbins one-out single in the ninth inning gave the White Sox a 3-1 triumph in the opener. Montgomery homered after singles by Cecil Cooper and Dwight Evans in the second. He doubled in the fifth when the bases were full on a walk, a single and a hit batsman. Montgomery also scored on Rick Burleson's single. Burleson's seventh hit in 10 at-bats in the doubleheader.

In the opener, Stebbins' ninth-inning single scored Phil Kelly from second base to bring White Sox reliever Clay Carroll his fourth triumph in eight decisions.

Tigers 3, Angels 2

At Detroit, rookie Mark Fidrych, with the aid of the first major league home run from his favorite battery mate, Bruce Kimm, won his 14th game in a 3-2 victory by the Tigers over Frank Tanana and California.

Kimm, who rarely draws a starting assignment except when Fidrych is pitching, hit his game-winning home run leading off the eighth to snap a 2-1 tie and then raised his arm triumphantly while driving the bases to the delight of Detroit's largest night crowd in six years, 51,822. Fidrych, a likely choice for rookie-of-the-year honors who still has about 10 starts left in his quest to become the first rookie to win 20 games since Bob Grim in 1946, allowed five hits and struck out two in raising his record to 14-4.

Yankees 2, Rangers 1

At New York, Craig Nettles belted the first pitch of the ninth inning into the rightfield seats, near the foul pole, to lift the Yankees to a 3-1 victory over Texas behind the five-hit pitching of Doyle Alexander. Oscar Gamble gave New York a 1-0 lead in the fifth inning with a two-out home run, the first hit of the game off Texas rookie Tom Boggs.

Astros 5, Cubs 1

At Houston, J.R. Richard struck out six of the first nine men and went on to fire a five-hitter as Houston won 5-1 over Chicago. Richard, 14-12, allowed one hit in the first five innings, but lost his shutout when Rick Monday hit a home run in the ninth.

Brewers 5, Reds 2

At Cincinnati, Jerry Royster hit a game-tying homer in the sixth inning and scored the go-ahead run in the eighth on Tom Paciorek's pinch-hit single to spark a 3-2 victory by Atlanta over the Reds.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4

At St. Louis, rookie Hector Cruz knocked in four runs while Lou Brock hit a run-scoring double, scored twice and stole three bases to lead the Cardinals to a 5-4 victory over San Diego. St. Louis took a 3-0 lead in the first on Brock's double and Keith Hernandez' two-run single.

Giants 7, Pirates 6

At San Francisco, Steve Ontiveros' double and a throwing error on the relay by shortstop Frank Thomas tied the score in the eighth inning and Gary Tomasson followed with a homer to lift the Giants to a 7-6 victory over Pittsburgh.

Phillies 11, Expos 5

At Philadelphia, Jay Johnstone had four hits and drove in five runs and Greg Luzinski knocked in four runs to pace a 17-hit attack which brought the Phillies a 11-5 triumph over Montreal. Johnstone highlighted a four-run third-inning with a three-run double and capped a three-run sixth inning with a two-run single. Dave Cash also had four hits.

## A Glass of Wine, a Hot Dog and Lawsuit, SVP

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—When the New York Giants and the Brooklyn Dodgers were moving to California, restaurateur Toots Shor read in a newspaper that the per capita consumption of alcohol was higher in San Francisco than in any other city in the country. "Jimmy crickets!" he said. "And now they're getting Homeless!"

Toots knew from merry experience that the arrival of his friend Horace Stoneham, then owner of the Giants, would not diminish San Francisco's pre-eminence. Horace no longer owns the Giants but his enthusiasm for gracious living seems to have rubbed off on the organization, for the team is sponsoring a bill to permit the sale of wine in its Candlestick Park.

The California State Senate has approved the measure which defines a professional ballpark, stadium or coliseum seating 40,000 customers as a "bona fide public eating place" eligible for a retail wine license. If the state assembly concurs, popping of corks in Candlestick may soon be as loud as the rattaplan of empty bats.

The traditional beverage at ballparks is beer, preferably accompanied by a hot dog cooking mustard, and this serves the purpose well enough on a summer day or night in New York, St. Louis or Chicago. It takes something stronger to sustain life on a foggy evening in Candlestick when the wind comes whipping in off the bay and the home team is blowing another lead.

Off Ray Kohnen refers affectionately to "the cup that clears today of past regrets and future fears." Nobody needs it more than a Giant fan.

Home Grown

Some of the tastiest grapes grown in this country are cultivated and crushed in the Napa Valley, which is San Francisco's backyard. If the Giants can get their bill adopted, it is bound to win them friends in the vineyards, and Lord knows they need all the friends they can get.

If the winners have ever found something to buy one-half so precious as the stuff they sell, that something hasn't, up to now, been tickets to the ballpark.

In cities like Philadelphia or Cincinnati, the ballpark might not be able to serve anything stronger than beer on the theory that alcohol tends to inflame passions and might lead to mob violence. It has been years, however, since the Giants had any problems with crowd control. They could attract every wine in Haight-Ashbury and still have the smallest, quietest and saddest crowds in baseball.

Meanwhile, things have been happening across the bay that conjure up drier dreams than you could get out of an 80-cent bottle of chianti. The Oakland A's, dismantled by their owner in the spring and partially reassembled by Bowie Kuhn, took off on a nine-game winning streak and temporarily reduced Kansas City's lead in the American League West to seven games.

Milwaukee ended Oakland's string Monday night while the Royals were beating Cleveland, but the A's had picked up five games on the leaders in one week, reminding us once again that a half-game advantage on Oct. 4 is better than a 12-game margin in August.

## Sex-Change Player Says No to Female Test

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Dr. Renée Richards said last night that she would not take the current sex chromosome test required to qualify for the United States Open tennis championships.

"On principle, I'm not going to take it," the 41-year-old ophthalmologist said by phone from the Newport Beach, Calif., home of her business manager, Dave Butts. "I'm not sure whether I would pass the test. The odds are likely that I wouldn't, but there are some transsexuals who have passed it."

The sex-chromosome test is a lousy test. The test was designed by the Olympic committee for tests other than mine."

Richards, who was a ranking men's 35-and-over player under the name of Richard Mankin before undergoing the sex-change operation, said she was undecided over whether to pursue any legal action over the institution of the sex test by the United States Tennis Association.

(The association has protested her presence in women's tournaments on the premise that she is genetically a male.)

## A Clear Field For S. Korea

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 18 (AP).—South Korea has been declared the winner of the fifth University soccer world championship after the Paraguayan team left the field in protest during the final.

The incident occurred in the second half when the referee expelled several Paraguayan players who had kicked him for awarding a penalty kick to the Koreans. Then the entire Paraguayan team left the field.

The Koreans scored from the penalty kick to lead the Paraguay.

The Netherlands beat France, 3-0, for third place.

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Not that any such reminders should be needed by anybody old enough to remember the Giants' stretch run in 1951, the Mets of 1973 or the Phillies of 1984, who needed only seven days to blow a lead of six and a half games and the pennant. The Royals have 46 games left.

Bowie vs. Charley  
If a race should develop in the American League West, chances are that popular sentiment would favor the Royals because Kansas City has never had a team in the playoffs. Still, there would be a temptation to root for the A's just for the opportunity of seeing Bowie Kuhn throw out the first ball in a World Series featuring Charley Finley's team.

That's the team Charley is suing Bowie about because Charley says he sold it away last June and the commissioner says he did nothing of the kind.

For the last five years the caliber of Reggie Jackson, Ken Holtzman, Joe Runk, Vida Blue and Rolfe Fingers. Last winter these five decided to play out their option and become free agents, so they refused to sign 1976 contracts.

Rather than lose all that valuable talent without remuneration, Finley traded Jackson and Holtzman to Baltimore and sold Blue to the Yankees for \$1.5 million and Rudi and Fingers to Boston for \$1 million each.

Kuhn said that was naughty. He didn't object when Charley dumped Jackson and Holtzman and he wasn't disturbed when Cal Griffith got \$300,000 in a deal that took Bert Blyleven away from Minnesota, but he said selling Blue, Rudi and Fingers for \$2.5 million was bad for Oakland and bad for baseball and he wouldn't allow it.

Now he faces the possibility of the A's winning without Jackson and Holtzman and with players who, Finley says, belong to the Red Sox and the Yankees.

Billion-Dollar Questions

Rudi and Fingers—not to mention Jackson and Gene Tenace—are among the 31 players in the majors who are still unsigned. Even if Rudi and Fingers ran at him brandishing ballpicks, Finley probably would refuse to sign them because he says they are Boston properties and to give them contracts might jeopardize his damage suit against Kuhn.

If they walk off on him in October, he will be in a position to show a court \$2 million in damage caused by the commissioner's abuse of power.

The value of Rudi and Fingers has been established at \$1 million each. If they do walk off of Oakland, which 12 teams will they be permitted to talk business with? Can Boston hire them? If they can't sell themselves for \$1 million, will the commissioner's office make up the difference?

Its worse with Blue. For four years he has hated Finley's guts, publicly, candidly and earnestly. He was playing out his option to get away from Finley until June when he signed a three-year contract with Oakland to facilitate his sale to New York.

Can Bowie Kuhn face him now and tell him he belongs to Finley through 1978? If he signed a contract under representations that turned out to be false, hasn't he got a damage suit?

possible, but I'm not sure at this stage what I'd be suing for."

Dr. Richards said that she had accepted an invitation from John Young, president of the Australian Tennis Federation, to play in the women's singles at the Australian Open later this year. The event is one of the major international championships.

Dr. Richards has scheduled a news conference for today at the John Wayne Tennis Club in Newport Beach, Calif., to discuss her positions on the sex test and other aspects of her current involvement in tennis.

She will fly to New York tomorrow, her birthday, and begin preparations for the first round women's singles match Saturday in the Tennis Week Open at South Orange, N.J.

Gena Scott, the director of the Tennis Week Open, said yesterday that she still was uncertain over who would be in the 32-player women's draw other than Richards.

"We'll have 32 players," Scott said. "But I haven't been able to reach some of the top seeds. I don't know if they're going to play or simply withdraw without telling me."

"I've done a little bit of research on sex chromosome tests," Dr. Richards said, on her objection to the current procedure. "They can vary from one individual to another, and from day to day. They cover a broad spectrum, and produce a fuzzy kind of result. It only tells one kind of result."

"One of the ironic problems is that they think of me as a biologic woman or as something like Helen Wills Moody," she said, referring to the WTA and USTA. "I'm not the world-beater they think I am. I would be a contender at Forest Hills. But in a one-shot in the stadium against Chris Evert, you'd have to bet on her."

The U.S. Tennis Association decided that Dr. Richards must prove that she is genetically a woman, or she will not be allowed to compete in the U.S. Open. That means a scraping would be taken from the inside of her cheek to determine whether she has male (XY) or female (XX) chromosomes.

The test will be administered to all entrants seeking to compete.

## Dolphins' Coach, Safety Are Back in Action

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Their second honeymoon lasted for only a month and then Jake Scott and Don Shula fell out again. This time Scott, twice an all-pro safetyman for the Miami Dolphins, and a longtime favorite of his coach, has been suspended indefinitely without pay by Shula because he refused to play in Miami's exhibition game Saturday night against Philadelphia.

Scott said his sore shoulder was painful and he did not want to take a pain-killing injection for a mere preseason game. The Dolphins countered that Scott was fit to play according to their doctor, and therefore he had to play to live up to the terms of the standard contract.

Scott, whose contract has three more years to run, is threatening to sue the team on account of the suspension. Shula is trying to trade him again.

Scott, who is 31 and has an annual salary of over more than \$100,000, and Shula agreed to disagree a year ago when the athlete objected to such rules as mandatory appearance at a social function. Following Shula's

ing matches, at which Shula has no peer, the coach agreed to try to trade Scott.

But trades failed to work out, said Shula, because of Scott's high salary. When training camp began a month ago the two agreed that byoneses are byoneses. Then came Saturday night.

Scott said he did not mind taking pain killers for regular-season games but he would not for exhibitions.

In six years he had never missed a regular-season game for Miami despite a separated shoulder, a broken hand and torn knee ligaments.

Meeting of Sins  
The owners, and in some cases chief operating executives, of the National Football League's 28 teams meet here today to try to decide what the player limit shall be for the coming season. There has been considerable disagreement on this point and it will take 21 votes to agree on squad sizes. Last year the limit was 45, the year before 47.

If no agreement can be reached, then the limit will be 36 players, the number fixed in the bylaws in 1962 and amended upward every year since then.

The difference between 47 and 36, for example, would mean 300 fewer jobs in the NFL and specialists would be dropped by the dozens, people like 42-year-old Earl Morrall, the Miami reserve quarterback, or 48-year-old George Blanda, the Oakland kicker.

Morrall may not make it any longer because Don Strock, the other Dolphin spare quarterback, who is 17 years younger, looked so sharp against the Eagles.

Clint Longley, the Cowboys reserve quarterback who got in the fight with Roger Staubach last Thursday and was suspended.

Anzslavia Names Team

MELBOURNE, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The Australian Davis Cup tennis team to meet Italy in the semifinals in Rome starting Sept. 24 was named here today. It is John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Ross Case and John Alexander.

OW OVERHEAD—Yankees' shortstop Fred Stanley is upended at second base by Angels' Gene Cline after forcing the runner at second base. But he wasn't able to row to first base to complete double play. Willie Randolph is in background.

## Kuhn Vote: for Designated Gimmick

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—How why would a strait-laced like Bowie Kuhn suddenly decide that they should play the old Series with ten men on a side this year and nine on a side a year?

It did it to break a tie for last four summers, the American League has let "the 10th" bat for the pitcher but the National League has refused. The way, right off the 12 teams the American League lost say in 1972 and only three more than a million customers. So they installed the designated hitter as an experiment to energize both the game and the gate, and started going to make it universal. The National League, with its stadiums and bigger crowds, wouldn't bite.

It will give jobs to a lot of that are elderly and slow," Casey Stengel reflected at the time. "They don't hit 400 any, and the pitchers even exorcise on the ball."

Depending on how you translate Stengel, he meant that side were always thinking with balance between offense and defense. Foul balls were ruled less in 1903, the spitball was used in 1920, the "lively" ball introduced in 1930, the strike zone was widened in 1962, the home was narrowed in 1969, the pitcher's mound was

lowered the same year. Then came the American League's "10th man," and now the commissioner has voted to play the "DE" in the World Series in alternate years—the way baseball will switch television networks in alternate years.

Matter of Economics

Things are getting so complicated that they may need economist John Kenneth Galbraith as a consultant before long. We already have "5-and-10 players"—who can veto trades after five years with one club and 10 years in the big league. We're about to get "six-year players"—who can become free agents, but only 12 teams can bid for them. We have arbitration after two years and "repeater rights" for five years. And the commissioner, breaking another tie between the leagues, has just voted to permit "performance contracts" based on 13 categories of statistics such as victories pitched, earned-run average, games saved, runs batted in, home runs, slugging percentage, total bases, stolen bases and even bases on balls.

Neither professor Galbraith nor professor Stengel nor the Cincinnati Reds were around when Anderson's Joy Carwright wrote down the rules of the game 150 years ago: bases 90 feet apart, three outs to a side each inning, nine innings to a game, nine men to a team. They are things that Bowie Kuhn often extols as the "wonderful geometry" of baseball. But within the ancient rules, the

Cincinnati Reds play better baseball than anybody else these days—and draw more customers than almost anybody else.

They didn't use or need "the 10th man" last summer but, in one blistering 50-game stretch, they won 41 times. Pete Rose got 70 hits, Joe Morgan reached base 97 times, Johnny Bench hit 12 home runs and knocked in 47 runs, their three best pitchers went 17 and 0, and the defense played 153 innings without making an error. At the end of the season, they counted 4,315,603 paid admissions and everybody collected World Series checks.

"From our point of view, it doesn't matter too much," conceded Sparky Anderson, the manager of the marvels. "We'll be there if they use nine men or 10 or 12 on a side. But from the fans' point of view, I can see only two places where the designated hitter might create interest—in spring training, where they might see the odd player go to bat more often, and in the All-Star Game, where extra hitters always go to bat for the pitcher anyway. Otherwise, they're taking away the fans' chance to drink beer and second-guess the manager."

On Second Thought

They're still second-guessing the manager in Boston, where Anderson's Reds played the World Series to rave notices last October—without the "DE." After 64 innings of winning baseball spread over 10 days, they were still deadlocked with two outs in the eighth inning of the seventh game. Then Darrell Johnson of the Red Sox took a classic gamble under the "old" rules: he elected to pinch-hit for his best relief pitcher, Jim Willoughby. The pinch-hitter grounded out, Willoughby left the game and a rookie pitcher named Jim Burton surrendered the run that decided the World Series in the final inning of the final game.

"I would've got that hit in the ninth no matter who was pitching," said Joe Morgan, whose single to center field finally beat the Red Sox.

"What they're trying to do," said Mike Lum, "is to get the designated hitter into the National League—by degrees. It's like Pete Rose trying to settle the O. J. Simpson dispute 'for the good of football.'"

"It all matters who you are," said Mike Lum. "Do you think Rose would get involved if it wasn't O.J.?"

"It matters who you are," Tony Perez agreed. "I saw the man walk on the other night to pitch to George Foster with the bases loaded. That's respect."

"I don't want respect," Little Joe replied, getting baseball back to basics. "I want R.B.A's."

## Tuesday's Line Scores

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Chicago	004	128	002-13 17 1
St. Louis	001	001	108-2 4 1
San Diego	001	001	108-2 4 1
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